United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit



APPELLANT'S APPENDIX

76 - 7145

FOR THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

DOCKET NUMBER 76 7145

BISWANDTH HALDER,

PLAINTIFF - APPELLANT,

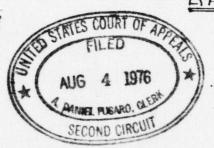
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SPERRY RAND CORPORATION,

DEFENDANT - APPELLEE.

APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

APPENDIX



BISDANATH HALDER

APPELLANT PRO SE

173-17 65 AVENUE

FRESH MEADOWS, NY 11365

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2 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 3 EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK 4 5 BISWANTH HALDER, 6 Plaintiff, : : MC1069 7 -against-8 SPERRY RAND CORPORATION : 9 Defendant. : 10 11 United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York 12 December 20, 1974 13 10:00 a.m. 14 15 Before: 16 HONORABLE JACOB MISHLER, CHIEF U.S.D.J. 17 18 I hereby tertify that the foregoing is a true accurate to conint from my aten-19 20 Official Court Reporter 21 U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of M.Y. 23

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SHELDON SILVERMAN OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER

Appearances:

BISWANTH HALDER, Appearing pro se

POLETTI, FREIDIN, PRASHKER, FELDMAN & GARTNER, ESQS.
Attorneys for Defendants

BY: ERIC ROSENFELD, ESQ.

THE COURT: Plaintiff appears pro se and this is a motion by the plaintiff for a copy of a deposition taken by the plaintiff -- by the defendant of the plaintiff.

Mr. Halder, you tell me why you're entitled to a free copy and who ought to supply.

MR. HALDER: Might I make a few points from defendant's memorandum first of all? Do you have a copy of it?

THE COURT: Go ahead, you tell me.

MR. HALDER: It says here, "He is currently earning at least \$600 per month and has made no showing why that \$184.50 cost of the transcript from the Reporter would be prohibited."

THE COURT: You don't have to argue that.

I am not going to listen to every argument you say against everything he says.

Are you presently employed?

MR. HAIDER: I do not have a salaried employment in this country since July of 1970; however,

I'm working as a stock broker and drawing \$600

per month against my commissions but my earnings

at the employment is less than \$600. Therefore,

I do have a debt balance with my employer.

THE COURT: Who do you work for?

1 MR. HALDER: H.H. Shearson, Hayden and Stone. 2 THE COURT: What's your position? 3 MR. HALDER: Stock broker. 4 THE COURT: What position did you apply for 5 at Sperry Rand? 6 MR. HALDER: Computer program analyst. 7 THE COURT: You say that you were discriminated 8 against because of your race or national origin? 9 MR. HALDER: That's correct, your Honor. 10 THE COURT: In all the other cases that are 11 pending here --12 MR. HALDER: That is correct. 13 THE COURT: Did you apply for position as a 14 program analyst? 15 MR. HALDER: I did apply on many, many 16 occasions, at least, five, ten, fifty, twenty times 17 to each one of those corporations. 18 THE COURT: What is your training as a program 19 analyst? 20 MR. HALDER: I have a Bachelor's degree in 21 electrical engineering from University of Calcutta. 22 Before I came to this country, I was in England 23 for over two and a half years. There I had two 24 years of training with two computer manufacturers. 25 One of them is English Electric Company, Limited,

which is the largest computer company outside the United States.

THE COURT: What position?

MR. HALDER: Program, but it's all the same.

Other company --

THE COURT: What were your duties as a program analyst?

MR. HALDER: Computer programs.

THE COURT: What did you do, tell me specifically the duties; how do you program material.

MR. HALDER: Well, I think I do have to explain to you the whole thing then. My duty was there to write the test programs for the M-2140 computer; that's a line of English electric processes control machines and I did write a part of the test programs for that machine.

THE COURT: Specifically tell us what you did. How do you do that?

MR. HALDER: Well, In a computer there are two different kinds of jobs. One is called hardware and the other is software. Hardware is the physical machine. The software is the programs which you write, a set of instructions and you feed into the computer and the computer does its work.

I was involved in software.

THE COURT: What did you do?

MR. HALDER: I did write computer programs, to test the hardware.

THE COURT: What information did you feed into the machine, was it bookkeeping information?

MR. HALDER: It was my job, was to test the hardware, whether the hardware was functioning properly or not.

THE COURT: So you were testing the machine?

MR. HALDER: That's correct, testing the hardware with software, whether the hardware was functioning properly or not, but in fact 75 per cent of the programs, commercial programs.

THE COURT: After you found that the hard-ware was working --

MR. HALDER: Whether it was working or not and if it was not functioning properly, then what is the fault with it. That was my duty to find out.

THE COURT: Do you know the various component parts of computers?

MR. HALDER: I do know most of it.

THE COURT: What do you know about it?

MR. HALDER: I did write the programs for the processors. Then I had a job with --

THE COURT: What are the parts of the computer?

MR. HALDER: There's a main part called memory, which --

THE COURT: What's the technical term?

MR. HALDER: Computer memory that is called. Then there's another part called processor which processes all the information. Then there's another part called control unit which controls all the inputs and outputs, the processes and everything. Ther are various devices, for example, card reader, line printer, magnetic disk, drum, all that, through which the information, input information to the memory and information comes out of the memory and the processor.

THE COURT: Does Shearson use computers?

MR. HALDER: They do.

THE COURT: Did you apply for a job there?

MR. HALDER: I may have a long time ago. I do not recall. The type of job they do is batch processing, mainly commercial work. I prefer not to work in that kind of environment.

THE COURT: You have the deposition? You

have it in your file here?

MR. ROSENFELD: Not yet. We invited him to come into our office and read it and sign it. We told him if he didn't, we were going to file it anyway. He has so far declined to come into the office. We're going to file it.

THE COURT: You read the deposition. Make sure it's correct.

MR. HALDER: Might I make one point? He says over here, "Prior to set trial, defendant will no doubt find transcripts unsigned with the Clerk of the Court, therefore available for plaintiff's seal."

Whether I have a copy of the deposition, prior to trial or not, how is it going to alter the justice of the case I can make out?

THE COURT: I'm not talking about justice.

It would be more convenient if you had your own copy. The only question is money. Who's going to pay for it. We have no funds -- can't direct --

MR. HALDER: You should direct them to give me the deposition and I'll make a copy of my own.

THE COURT: I'll direct them to do what they're obligated to do and that is to file it, file the original in the courthouse and you have free

access to it. I don't know how far you've gone in all the other cases but I intend putting all these cases on at the same time and trying them all at the same time. How many cases do you have pending here now?

MR. HALDER: Seven all together.

THE COURT: I intend putting all seven on.

If I thought you were ready this month I could have tried it this month.

MR. HALDER: Not this month. I think it would take me a couple of months, two months at least for the trial.

THE COURT: You get ready. I won't be able to try it for a few months anyway. The motion to compel the defendant to deliver copy of the deposition is denied. There being no funds available, I cannot supply a free copy but as I said, as soon as you sign it it will be filed. You go over it before you sign it. Make sure it's correct or make any corrections that you think you should make. Then sign it. Then it will be filed. The plaintiff, of course, if he refuses to do it, file it and give him notice it's filed.

MR. HALDER: May I review the copy at my home?

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THE COURT: I suggest that they give you that courtesy but I won't direct them to do it.

It's up to them.

MR. HALDER: They have refused to do it.

THE COURT: I can't direct them to give you a copy of the review at home. I think that you should be given an opportunity to review it. Think that can be done in their presence. We have a witness room here. You can go into the witness room and decide if it's correct or refuse to sign it.

MR. HALDER: It was quite lengthy. It was taken for one and a half days and I think it's going to take me quite some time to review it, the deposition.

MR. ROSENFELD: Your Honor, in connection with the procedure that you have just indicated for the handling of Mr. Halder's seven cases so far, may I please say this: There is every indication that because all it takes for Mr. Halder to file a Title 7 is to write out a form, that he will start more actions. Now many more we don't know.

THE COURT: That's whatwe're here for.

MR. ROSEMPELD: Sperry Rand is in a position

of having written this gentleman, turned him down

14 or 15 times. He has told us that other com
panies -- has given us names and dates of rejection

letters numbering in excess of 300.

That's the attitude of the potential, he may be tossing it on the Court.

THE COURT: You may be entitled to a judgment for costs. If the judgment for costs might run 25 to 50 or \$75 for each action, 50 or \$75 times 300 is a substantial sum but I can't do any more.

MR. ROSENFELD: Since we're here in court before you and you are aware that he has made a motion for leave to amend his complaint, which is his second such motion, we consented to the first; without burdening the Court, is it possible since I can assure the Court that the second proposed amended complaint which he now wants to file here, I can assure the Court that there is nothing new about it except some of the specific dates of the Sperry Rand rejections.

Could you prevail upon or could Mr. Halder, rather, be prevailed upon to withdraw that motion on the basis of the Court's assurances which has just be given that he is going to have his day in court?

THE COURT: What's the difference if he doesn't have the precise dates? I'll hear it anyway.

MR. HALDER: Could I show you something?

When I initially filed the complaint, I made a
copy from the Clerk's Court, which is a similar
one and what I did, I copied almost that complaint,
but in fact I did not make only one application.

I mean not only one act of discrimination took place
but I applied to Sperry Rand Corporation and so on
on many, many occasions and each and every time they
turned me down. Therefore, I think my complaints
should be complete and I should incorporate in my

THE COURT: Do you have objection to the smended complaints since you think it makes no difference?

MR. ROSENFELD: It now raises limitation problems that might not have been present with the first complaint because --

THE COURT: He's going to have the right to amend it anyway. Do you want to come back and hear me say -- what's the difference, let him amend it. The only argument you'd have is statute of limitations, intervenings or some other difference

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you might have but if he could have alleged whatever he wants to allege now, first pleaded, I'll give him the right.

MR. ROSENFELD: Can Mr. Halder place on the record his assurance he will not make a third motion for relief to amend?

THE COURT: Let's not have any conditions.

Suppose he later finds something else that he left out and he wants to amend. Am I going to preclude him because he's a pro se petitioner, says he won't amend it again. What kind of promise is that? It's worthless.

MR. HALDER: Initially, if I would have known that my complaint has to be complete in each and every respect, I would have incorporated all the dates I applied to Sperry Rand Corporation but I did not know that. Therefore, --

THE COURT: I can't give advisory opinions.

Everytime I do that in an unguarded moment, I

find that's what hits me square between the eyes.

I said whether it's quoting contexts or not and I

can't remember why I said it, so use your judgment.

All I can say is that I find no reason for not

permitting him to amend the second time or a

third or fourth time.

MR. ROSENFELD: Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: Your company will pay you well.

Don't feel too badly about it. You have Sperry

Rand. He hasn't, see? He would like to, you have

it.

MR. ROSENFELD: He has Hayden-Stone.

THE COURT: Do we say the motion to amend which was on for January 3rd, was it -- the 17th, is advanced and motion granted. Motion to amend granted? Otherwise we will take another trip down here.

MR. ROSENFELD: We'll consent to this second amendment of his complaint and we'll answer within 20 days from today.

THE COURT: So ordered. It's on the record and the record will show that you did it with the greatest reluctance.

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2	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
3	EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
4	x
5	HALDER : 74 C 1069
6	Plaintiff : 74 C 1376 74 C 1377
7	against : 74 C 1531 74 C 1532
8	SPERRY RAND ET AL. : 74 C 1552 75 C 925
9	Defendants : 75 C 1761
10	x
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12	United States Courthouse Brooklyn, New York
13	February 10, 1976
14	10:00 a.m.
15	Before:
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	SHELDON SILVERMAN
	Official Court Reporter

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2	Appearances:
3	POLETTI FREIDIN PRASHKER FELDMAN & GARTNER, Esqs.
4	Attorneys for Sperry Rand 777 Third Avenue
5	New York, N.Y. 10017 By: ERIC ROSENFELD, Esq., of counsel
6	By. Bitte Nedanielas, Boq., or or and
0	B. HALDER
7	The Plaintiff, Pro Se
8	
9	STRASSBERG & STRASSBERG, Esqs. Attorneys for Quotron Systems, Inc.
.0	By: LOUIS STRASSBERG, Esq., of counsel
.0	
1	SEWARD & KISSEL, Esqs. Attorneys for I.B.M.
12	By: KENNETH J. KELLY, Esq., of counsel
13	
14	CAHILL, GORDON & REINDEL, Esqs. Attorneys for R.C.A. Corp.
	By: JOEL BALSAM, Esq.
15	and MARTIN L. LIEBERMAN, Esq., of counsel
16	anni a nounnn Bas
17	DEAN C. ROHRER, Esq. Attorney for General Tel. & Elec.
18	By: MICHAEL R. TREAMOR, Esq., of counsel
19	MADDEN, PLUNKETT, Esqs. Attorneys for I.T.T. Corp.
20	By: MICHAEL R. TREAMOR, Esq., of counsel
21	ENGLISH, CIANCIULLI, REISMAN & PEIREZ, Esqs.
22	Attorneys for Avis Rent-A-Car By: JEFFREY STARK, Esq., of counsel
23	
	WERNER, WEINSTOCK, Esqs.

Attorneys for Informatics, Inc. et ano. By: JOSEPH G. WILLIAMS, Esq., of counsel

CLIFTON, BUDD, BURKE & DEMARIA, Esq. Attorneys for Litton Industries (Not present)

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THE CLERK: Halder versus Sperry Rand et al.

THE COURT: Mr. Halder isn't here. I want
this on the record.

Have you given Mr. Halder any pretrial discovery?

MR. ROSENFELD: Yes, Judge. We answered two interrogatories, which you directed us to answer. We did that approximately five, six months ago.

In addition, we have had an offer outstanding to him for him to come to our offices at the Sperry Rand building to inspect all employment records concerning the application for employment there. He has not shown up. He has refused that voluntary—partial discovery agreement that we offered to him, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you supplied Mr. Halder with all pretrial discovery?

MR. STRASSBERG: We have supplied certain interrogatories. There were motions with respect to other interrogatories which your Honor determined in this matter.

THE COURT: Both Sperry Rand and Quotron Systems are ready?

MR. STRASSBERG: Yes.

MR. KELLY: Ken Kelly, from Seward & Kissel.

We are not ready. This action was stayed, 1 2 all proceedings in it were stayed by stipulation, so 3 ordered by you last May. That stipulation further 4 provided that Mr. Halder was to notify IBM's attorneys of the outcome of his appeal in the RCA case. 5 6 We have decided between us, since the IBM 7 case and the RCA case --8 THE COURT: Did that depend upon the DeMatteis 9 decision? 10 MR. KELLY: Yes. 11 THE COURT: That depends upon limitation. MR. KELLY: I understand from the attorneys 12 13 from RCA that the RCA complaint was reinstated months 14 ago. We haven't heard a word from Mr. Halder. We 15 have conducted no discovery of him. He has con-16 ducted no discovery of us, although he has served 17 us with interrogatories. THE COURT: Mr. Halder has just arrived. 18 19 (Mr. Halder enters the courtroom.) THE COURT: Sperry Rand and Quotron say they 20 are ready for trial. 21

IBM says you came to an agreement and you advised them when the RCA appeal was determined, and I vacated that, vacated the order of dismissal some time ago, but you never advised them of that. Did

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you serve a complaint?

YOUR

MR. HALDER: Beg pardon?

THE COURT: Did you serve an amended complaint on IBM?

MR. HALDER: I don't recall exactly.

MR. KELLY: Yes, several months ago.

THE COURT: Was it answered?

MR. KELLY: Yes, your Honor, it was.

I think that was all last spring.

THE COURT: All we're talking about are pretrial.

MR. KELLY: That's right, your Honor.

THE COURT: Were interrogatories served?

MR. KELLY: Served the same interrogatories on us which I believe he served on everyone else. We have not answered them according to all stipulations staying discovery proceedings.

THE COURT: If you're not ready, that will have to go over.

MR. TREAMOR: We're ready, your Honor.

THE COURT: Have you supplied all the pretrial discovery that Mr. Halder asked for and was entitled to?

MR. TREANOR: We haven't answered the interrogatories, your Honor. The action was dismissed.

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I understand just yesterday or the day before the original complaint was reinstated.

THE COURT: Was this also based on DeMatteis?

MR. TREAMOR: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: ITT Corp.

MR. TREANOR: Ready, your Honor. We have not answered interrogatories. I believe just about now a decision is being made denying our motion to dismiss based on DeMatteis.

THE COURT: Did you move to dismiss on the same ground?

MR. TREAMOR: Yes.

THE COURT: Did I pass on the motion?

MR. TREAMOR: No, your Honor. Everything was held up until DeMatteis was decided.

THE COURT: Avis Rent-A-Car?

MR. STARK: We're ready except trial counsel is engaged this morning in a criminal trial out in Nassau County. We responded to the plaintiff's interrogatories except for those to which we moved --

THE COURT: Isn't there anyone else in the office who could try this case?

MR. STARK: We only got a phone call from your chambers, I believe, on Thursday, and counsel who had handled this throughout the proceedings was

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called to a trial on a criminal defendant who is incarcerated, and had no alternative but to appear this morning.

THE COURT: There are four attorneys--

MR. STARK: Twelve attorneys in this office.

THE COURT: All twelve busy.

MR. STARK: I'm here, your Honor, myself.

I have no knowledge of these proceedings until yesterday at approximately six p.m.

THE COURT: Informatics?

MR. WILLIAMS: The attorney who is 'andling the case became ill, called me last night. I don't have the file, but we're ready to go.

THE COURT: Litton Industries?

(There was no response.)

THE COURT: Anyone here?

(There was no response.)

THE COURT: RCA?

MR. BALSAM: Ready with the exception I told your Clerk last week, we do have two available witnesses. There are other persons who are involved with Mr. Halder's application as to RCA that are no longer with the company, primarily as a result of the shut-down of the computer systems division, and they are relatively scattered allover the United States.

We are ready to go on a limited basis now, though.

THE COURT: Have you given Mr. Halder all the pretrial discovery that he's entitled to?

MR. BALSAM: We have not answered his interrogatories, which is the only discovery he has sought.

THE COURT: Why not?

MR. BALSAM: We had a stay based on the DeMatteis decision, and we had objections filed and nothing has come about since the decision was reinstated in November.

MR. BALSAM: I would note when we moved for summary judgment based on DeMatteis, Mr. Halder moved for cross summary judgment stating no material issues of fact were involved. Apparently he did not feel the necessity for any discovery at that stage if he was willing to move on that basis.

THE COURT: Mr. Halder advised me when I told him these cases would go to trial, that he required further discovery. I don't know how many matters are pending in the Court of Appeals now. Can you tell me, Mr. Halder?

MR. HALDER: Only one is pending in the Court of Appeals, only Avis Rent-A-Car case is pending in the Court of Appeals, only one.

THE COURT: That's a mandamus, I understand.

MR. HALDER: Denied my motion for preliminary injunction. I moved against that decision.

THE COURT: Who is here from Avis?

MR. STARK: I am.

THE COURT: Do you know anything about that?

Has that been on the calendar yet?

MR. STARK: I don't believe it is, your Honor.

I didn't even know an appeal was served from your

denial of motion and preliminary injunction which

sought for-- no stay has been obtained in the Court

of Appeals.

THE COURT: As I see it, the only cases that are ready for trial are Sperry Rand, Quotron Systems and Informatics. The others you haven't completed the pretrial discovery. I'm sure Mr. Halder won't go on without pretrial discovery.

MR. HALDER: I said when I spoke to the Clerk
last Thursday, repeated that in my letter to you on
Sunday that pretrial discovery is not completed.

You have given a ruling in one case, against Avis,
denying my motion to compel the defendant to answer
the interrogatories. I'm already in the appeals
court in my case against Avis.

THE COURT: What pretrial discovery do you say

you're entitled to that wasn't given to you?

MR. HALDER: That was primarily--

THE COURT: I asked Sperry Rand, Quotron, and I asked Informatics. They tell me that they've supplied you with the pretrial discovery you're entitled to.

MR. HALDER: You haven't given a final ruling any of in my cases other than Avis.

THE COURT: 'Sperry Rand, is that true?

MR. ROSEMFELD: No, Judge. Maybe I can refresh Mr. Halder's recollection. He served interrogatories, to which we objected. He then moved to compel answers to those interrogatories. You denied, THOUGH the motion except as to two interrogatories. As to those two, we answered Mr. Halder some six or eight months ago. He then made a motion for reargument of his discovery motion. You denied that by decision dated yesterday. As I stated before, Mr. Halder, before he arrived, in addition to supplying answers to two interrogatories as directed by your Honor about six months ago, we also made an offer to Mr. Halder to examine our records at Spenry Rand, which he has refused, failed to do. Discovery is complete.

THE COURT: In effect, what discovery did you

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give him on the issues in this case? What did you turn over to him?

MR. ROSENFELD: A list of all the court and agency national origin cases against Sperry Rand, with names of complainants, addresses of the agencies, and so forth.

THE COURT: What else did he ask for that was denied?

MR. ROSENFELD: He asked for an itemization of all the computer programmers and analysts hired by Sperry Rand or any of its four hundred plus facilities, showing, starting from 1958 or 4'9, showing for each such person the name, qualifications, sex, race, national origin, et cetera.

In addition to the persons we hired as computer programmers, he sought similar information as to all those who applied for computer programming jobs and were denied those jobs.

It was in interrogatories of that sort, of that magnitude, which you have now twice ruled Mr. Haldar is not entitled to have answers from Sperry Rand.

THE COURT: So far I have nine actions pending in this court, Mr. Halder. Are there any other actions pending in this court? I have nine.

MR. HALDER: No.

THE COURT: RCA, Sperry Rand, Quotron Systems, Informatics, IBM, General Tel and Electric, ITT, Avis Rent-A-Car and Litton Industries. Any others? That's it so far.

MR. HALDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Have you made any applications for a job to anyone else that are outstanding?

MR. HALDER: That is correct.

THE COURT: How many?

MR. HALDER: Hundreds of corporations.

THE COURT: Hundreds. Did you intend to bring actions on the basis of a denial of any of those applications?

MR. HALDER: I cannot tell you. It all depends.

THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed on Sperry Rand, Quotron and Informatics?

MR. HALDER: As I said to you, I'm not ready to proceed to trial because pretrial discovery is not completed.

THE COURT: You're directed to proceed.

Pretrial discovery has been made to the extent you were permitted, denied on matters burdensome and irrelevant to the issues.

MR. HALDER: I disagree with you.

THE COURT: I know you do, but I'm ready. Are you ready?

MR. HALDER: No, I'm not.

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THE COURT: Do you refuse to go to trial?

MR. HALDER: Yes. I do have a few words to say.

MR. ROSENFELD: On that ground Sperry Rand moves to dismiss the complaint and all of the several amended complaints which Mr. Halder so far has filed against Sperry Rand Corporation.

MR. STRASSBERG: If it please the Court, the defendant Quotron Systems, Inc. joins with the motion of the defendant Sperry Rand with respect to the complaint and various amended complaints that have been served upon us.

MR. WILLIAMS: If it please the Court, Informatics makes a similar motion for dismissal.

THE COURT: I'll tell you what I would like to do--

MR. BALSAM: As I mentioned previously, Mr. Halder did file a cross motion for summary judgment against RCA asserting at that time that there were no material issues of fact, presumably on the basis of that motion that he needs no more discovery from RAE, no matter what interrogatories he

file I think we are prepared to go now inless Mr. Halder was perhaps exaggerating his claims at that stage.

THE MR. COURT: Mr. Halder, I just want to tell you that if you're not prepared to proceed, I intend to dismiss the complaints in Sperry Rand, Quotron, Informatics, Inc.

MR. HALDER: As I said to you--

THE COURT: You cannot come into this court now -- one case is 74-C-1069. The other is 1376 of 1974. That means that this case is at least a year or older. The other '75, Informatics, Inc. is 925. That would bring it to about September of 1975.

MR. HALDER: As I said to you, that I made my motions against these corporations, last June.
You're yet to give a ruling on my Rule 9M motion.

THE COURT: Is this for summary judgment?

MR. HALDER: This is a motion to reargue

my motion--

THE COURT: All motions that I have decided and where reargiment has been asked for have been denied. All motions to reargize are denied, pretrial discovery motions. I gave them full and complete consideration. You pointed out no fact or rule of law that I overlooked in deciding it originally

Reargument is denied.

Decisions were filed yesterday. I don't know whether any are outstanding. There are so many motions in all these cases it's difficult for me to keep track of them.

Quotron systems, motion to reargue is denied and determination was filed yesterday.

On Sperry Rand, same situation.

Are you ready to proceed?

MR. HALDER: As I said, I'm not. I have a few words to say. They have raised the question in their motion to dismiss--

THE COURT: I'm talking about Sparry Rand.

Those are the only actions I'll consider, because
the other lawyers did not tell me they are ready
to proceed. Sperry Rand, Quotron and Informatics.

MR. HALDER: As I said to you that I do have to have the competent evidence to establish my case.

THE COURT: I would think so, yes.

MR. HALDER: I do not have that evidence yet and you appear to have not ruled on that motion.

YET
You said you ruled yesterday. I'm here to receive your decision.

THE COURT: Did you advise Mr. Halder on the telephone?

THE LAW CLERK: I told him what would happen and that we had the decision to be filed. I have copies of the decisions available here.

THE COURT: Thank you.

Originally when you were called on the telephone, Mr. Halder, and you were told to get ready,
you said that you would not get ready; you would not
be prepared to proceed.

MR. HALDER: That is correct. Without the pretrial discovery.

THE COURT: You understand that I ruled on those motions a long time ago? You cannot keep these matters open by reargument. You weren't entitled to it. You weren't entitled to it than. You're not entitled to it now. You will not be entitled to it to it tomorrow, next week or next year.

MR. HALDER: I didn't know that. You just yer decided that yesterday. I'm have to receive your decision.

THE COURT: You know what you have to go on, don't you?

MR. HALDER: No, as of today I don't.

THE COURT: You can't even testify that you sent an application.

MR. HALDER: I can, but I do--

THE COURT: You can't testify that it was denied? You can't testify that it was based on some form of discrimination, either race, religion, national origin, alienage?

MR. HALDER: The thing is I have to-THE COURT: What did you start the action
on, simply on the denial of a job, refusal to hire
you?

MR. HALDER: That is correct.

THE COURT: Nothing else?

MR. HALDER: Refusal to hire on the grounds of discrimination.

THE COURT: What is the basis of discrimina-tion?

MR. HALDER: My color, national origin.

THE COURT: That's what you say. What's the

basis, what proof do you have of that?

MR. HALDER: That's why I said I have to have the evidence. That means I have to know who they have hired.

THE COURT: When you started this action, did you have anything more than a refusal to hira? Were you interviewed?

MR. HALDER: Yes, once.

THE COURT: What questions were asked when you

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MR. HALDER: Questions what they wanted to ask, what did I do before, what I was doing at that time.

THE COURT: What did you tell them?

MR. HALDER: Whatever they asked me. I answered those questions.

THE COURT: What is your background? What job did you apply for?

MR. HALDER: Computer programmer.

THE COURT: In every one of these cases?

MR. HALDER: That is correct.

THE COURT: I understand that you graduated from a university in India.

MR. HALDER: Yes, that's correct, University of Calcutta.

THE COURT: What year?

1963

MR. HALDER: 1973, Bachelor, siject engineer-

ing.

THE COURT: What course did you take?

MR. HALDER: Electrical engineering.

THE COURT: What training and background did you have as a computer programmer?

MR. HALDER: I worked for two years with two of the five largest computer manufacturers DF

England. THE WOOLD.

THE COURT: Who is that?

MR. HALDER: English Electric and Honeywell.

You may call them International. COMPUTERS CIMITSD.

THE COURT: Why not get on the stand and testify to these things?

MR. HALDER: I'm not able to estimate my case yet without pretrial discovery. Without pretrial—

discovery you asked for. Even though you're a layman, you've become an expert in bringing these actions. I haven't tried nine cases charging discrimination of employment. I haven't tried —

I don't know that I've tried any. You have eleven. You've made more motions in these nine cases for pretrial discovery than I think I've had in the rest of my calendar during the last year. You're an expert. You're not the ordinary layman who comes into court and doesn't know the rules.

MR. HALDER: I didn't come to this country to become an expert in making motions.

THE COURT: I don't know why you came to this country. You've become an expert in motion practice.

MR. HALDER: I didn't come to this country for

that purpose.

THE COURT: Will you take the stand and testify?

MR. HALDER: I have one thing to say.

THE COURT: I would like to put what you say under oath. All your background, your training.

You have your college degree with you?

MR. HALDER: No, I don't.

THE COURT: Have you ever shown it to any of the--

MR. HALDER: If they wanted to, I would have definitely. Without seeing my qualifications, the Government, they do not grant a visa without seeing all the qualifications. They were verified, all the qualifications, and then granted me a visa.

THE COURT: What did you do with these two computer outfits? You say they were manufacturers.

MR. HALDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Where are they located?

MR. HALDER: England.

THE COURT: How large a firm?

MR. HALDER: Both of them, they are two of the five largest computer manufacturers of the world.

One is the second, the other is third, I'm not sure.

THE COURT: What did you do in the firm?

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MR. HALDER: I wrote particular programs. is the program which findsout whether the computer is functioning properly or not.

THE COURT: Tell me specifically what it entailed.

MR. HALDER: Whether or not the computer is functioning properly, the program that finds out whether or not the computer is functioning properly. The computer has many different parts. Once in a while they go out of order and then it's the job of the engineer to find out whether or not that is functioning properly.

THE COURT: You fix the machine?

MR. HALDER: No, my programs tell the engineer whether or not that particular part is functioning properly.

THE COURT: How long did you have the job?

MR. HALDER: Two years.

THE COURT: Both firms?

MR. HALDER: A year each.

THE COURT: Anything else you want to say?

MR. HALDER: When I came to America I had a bachelor's degree and experience with two of the cive largest manufacturers of the world. At that time I applied to all these corporations. At that time

Sperry Rand Corporation was indeed himing one CAME
person who just come out of college.

THE COURT: I'm ready to try this case further.

MR. HALDER: I'm not ready for trial.

going to try it. You have a choice. The case will either be tried or dismissed.

MR. HALDER: I'm telling you why I'm not ready for * trial.

THE COURT: You already said it. If you would like to add to it, go ahead for the record.

MR. HALDER: That they did not hire me. Without doing any pretrial discovery, I have only one
piece of document with me which says that they have

of
hired a person who just came out college with a

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bachelor's degree and a year's of experience in
industry. By the time I came to court, they told

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me I'm an 3-12 computer programmer. This person
had five years of experience.

THE COURT: Who told you you're an expert computer--

MR. HALDER: Estwhile.

THE COURT: What is that? Oh, Erstwhile. Who said that?

MR. HALDER: Mr. Rosenfald.

THE COURT: Why not take the stand and testify to your qualifications and show--

MR. HALDER: He said in his affidavit, first line of his second paragraph.

THE COURT: Anything else you would like to say?

MR. HALDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Co ahead.

ERSTWHILE

MR. HALDER: That he said to me I'm an 2-12 computer programmer the day I walked into this court. This person, he had five years of experience in the computer industry. His salary was \$17,323.

Once the discovery is complete I should be able to produce hundreds and hundreds of such documents, hay 86 even thousands and that's going to prove in the last six years they have hired hundreds and hundreds or thousands of computer programmers who are less qualified, THALL I AH.

THE COURT: Are you ready to proceed?

MR. HALDER: Wes. NO.

THE COURT: You refuse to go ahead.

MR. HALDER: Yes.

THE COURT: Will Quotron or Sperry Rand, Quotron and Informatics, because this plaintiff

is clear on what was done here, even though you don't have the affirmative on it, I want you to put your cases in. Will you please do that. I want affirmative proof if you have it to support your defense as if he testified in the manner in which he related his claim.

(Recess)

THE COURT: Call your witness, please.

FRANK DOUGLAS ADAMS, JR., called as a witness, having been duly sworn by the Court Clerk, testified as follows:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. ROSENFELD:

Q Mr. Adams, what is your position with Sperry Rand Corporation?

A Assistant Secretary, Personnel Administrator, executive offices.

Q Where are those executive offices located?

A 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York.

Q How many persons are employed by the corporation at that address?

A Possibly three hundred.

1	Adams-direct
2	Q Approximately how many employees in the
3	United States does Sperry Rand Corporation have?
4	A Approximately 60,000.
5	Q At approximately how many facilities in the
6	United States?
7	A Approximately 450 facilities.
8	Q Am I correct, you are now talking about the
9	over 400 so-called operating facilities?
10	A That is correct.
11	-Q Am I correct, at 1290 Avenue of the Americas
12	is purely executive offices only?
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15	ployed at the Sperry Rand executive offices?
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1	administrator of the Sperry Rand executive offices?
1	A Approximately 1967.
2	Q Mr. Adams, am I correct it is very common for
2	persons seeking employment or inquiring about employment
2	to send in letters blind to Sperry Rand Corporation at
	23 1290 Avenue of the Americas?
	24 A Yes, that is so.

During the years when you have been the

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personnel executive, approximately how many inquiries have come in daily?

A We get about forty to fifty such letters a day.

Q Please tell us, briefly -- I gather there was a period, the late 60's, early'70, when you were the person responsible for reviewing these inquiries?

A That is right.

Q Tell the Court, please, what procedure did you follow?

The review of these inquiries was done as time permitted. My main functions were to supervise the personnel staff of the executive offices for the, roughly, three hundred executives there. Very few of these letters pertain to jobs that we might have available in the executive offices. Most of the personnel in the executive offices are promoted from within the organization.

As time permitted during the day or sometimes on the way home on the train, I would scan these letters and either call the people in, if on the odd chance that we might have an opening for them, or reject them, or send them to one of our operating divisions if I felt there might be a possibility they could use them. This is the way we handle it.

Am I correct that you received such blind inquiries from Mr. Halder among the thousand or tens of thousand of others?

A Yes, that is right.

Q Would you tell the Court how many such inquiries did you receive and personally review from Mr. Halder?

A I believe I reviewed three of them.

Q Tell us, please, with respect to each of the inquiries, when they came in, what you did about them.

A There was one, early in 1969, I believe, that I forwarded to certain of our operating divisions; one later, I believe, also in '69, that I also forwarded. A third one I rejected.

Q Do you have any knowledge with respect to the first two in 1969 as to what if anything happened after you forwarded the two Halder inquiries to other divisions?

A No, I do not.

Q After sending those-- Incidentally, Mr. Adams, when you forwarded those two inquiries to other divisions, did you give any notice of that fact back to Mr. Halder?

Yes, we wrote to him, told him of this.

Am I correct with respect to the first one of those, he was living or apparently living in England at the time?

Q After sending those two letters to Mr. Halder, when did he next come to your attention?

A At the time we received a complaint from the EEOC.

Q Is that when the EEOC investigator showed up at Sperry Rand?

A That is right.

Q That was, if I'm not mistaken, in December of 1973, Mr. Adams?

A That is right.

Q Which was approximately three, four years after he had sent those letters?

A That is right.

Q With respect to the rejection letter, am I correct you sent that directly to Mr. Halder?

A That is right.

Q And you were examined about that particular letter by the EEOC investigator?

A That is right. The EEOC examiner told us that was the only letter they felt was timely to examine.

On what basis, if you recall, did you write the letter of rejection to Mr. Halder which the EEOC told you was timely and they were investigating?

Q Mr. Adams, is this letter from yourself to Mr. Halder dated July 31, 1970, the letter which the EEOC told you was the only rejection by Sperry Rand that it was investigating?

That's right.

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MR. ROSENFELD: I offer this exhibit. THE CLERK: So marked, as Defendant Sperry Mr. Adams, did Mr. Halder's national origin play any role whatsoever in your decision as reflected in Did the fact that he is an alien? Does Sperry Rand Corporation or any of its divisions, to your knowledge, maintain any records whatsoever identifying employees of Indian national origin? S . It's my understanding that our Univac Division employs certain Indians, I believe, about fifty-five, in their sales organization somewhere in the United States. Am I correct, you ascertained that fact this

Q Are th	hose fifty-fiv	e citizens or	non-citizens?
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- A Non-citizens. A U.S. citizen would not be flagged in any way whatsoever.
- Q Am I correct that one of the principal products of the Univac Division to which you just referred is the manufacture of computers?
 - A That is correct.
- Q Would I also be correct, of all the Sperry

 Rand operating divisions and facilities it would be Univac

 Division and Univac facilities which would have the greatest

 need for computer programmers because of the fact they're

 in the computer business?
 - A That is so.
- Q Is it also a fact that according to Mr. Halder's resume which he sent you in 1970, on the basis of which you acted, he had no prior experience with the Univac computer?
 - A That is correct.

MR. ROSENFELD: No further questions.

THE COURT: You may step down.

(Witness excused)

THE COURT: Might I have someone from Quotron?

Are you offering the deposition? It's up to you.

MR. ROSENFELD: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Very well.

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How many? Q

Yes.

A Thirty-five.

Q How many employees does Quotron have?

A About 450.

does Quotron have?

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Seven. A

Northeast Region, I would say about a hundred. A

Are you familiar with the ethnic makeup of the employees of Quotron in the Northeast Region?

I only have it for New York City. I don't have it for the whole region.

How many employees are there in the New York City region?

Eighty-three.

Do you know of your own knowledge the breakdown of the ethnic groups of approximately 83 employees?

> Yes, I do. A

Could you tell us what they are, please.

A Non-minority people, we have 51, Negroes 12, Orientals 4, Spanish-American 5. I correct myself. It was the total of 82, not 83.

Those categories are kept in that fashion pursuant to various Government regulations?

Pursuant to Equal Opportunity Commission, a report we must file every year.

How many computer programmers are there in the New York area?

in the New

	Alton-direct 34			
The state of the s	Q Of the seven computer programmers in the N			
	York Area, sir, do you have the number of non-white com-			
puter programmers?				
	A We have two Orientals, the rest are non-			
	minority.			
	Q Out of seven?			
	. Van air			

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You wouldn't know the breakdown on a minoritynon-minority basis of the total 400-odd employees of Quotron, would you sir?

- Yes, I do have that information.
- Could you tell us what that is if you know.

I don't have it here; it's in my briefcase. I thought I did. It represents roughly ten percent of the population of the non-minority, or ten percent of the minority groups.

In the New York office it represents over 25 percent; is that correct?

> Yes. A

There was a hearing before the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with respect to a complaint by Mr. Halder.

> Yes. A

That's the plaintiff in this action.

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A Yes.

Q Sir, I show you a copy of a decision in a case entitled Halder, charging party, versus -- I'm sorry -- THE COURT: The findings there wouldn't be

binding on this court.

MR. STRASSBERG: If it please the Court, I have the wrong one at that point.

THE COURT: It wouldn't matter, only what he said might matter, but the findings wouldn't matter.

Q The findings there were to the effect that there was no discrimination; is that correct?

A That is correct.

THE COURT: That's why he's here, so it wouldn't be binding.

Q Mr. Halder is still submitting resumes to you, isn't he?

A Yes, sir, every time we advertise for a computer programmer, we receive the same resumé from Mr. Halder by certified mail. Identical resumé we receive every time.

Q The last one you received was approximately November of 1975, was it not?

A Yes.

Q That's the one that still shows his last

employment as being an employment for a period of three months as a computer programmer sometime in 1970; is that correct?

A Right.

Q Then it shows a three-month or six-months hiatus before that and a prior employment as a computer programmer for six months, does it not?

A That's correct.

Q I think those are the only two computer programmer listings on there in the United States; is that correct?

A That is correct.

to handle the present computers?

ticularly with our company. We, during the past
three years or so developed and manufacture a minicomputer, which is a highly specialized piece of
equipment that is used for a specific service.

I dare say it's limited, we have only two competitors
in the business. It behooves us to find programmers
who are communications oriented and mini-computer

oriented to do the job for us.

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ND SMD155077C. No further more in-

MR. STRASSBERG: No further questions.

THE COURT: For the failure and refusal of the plaintiff to proceed, the complaints are dismissed in Halder against Sperry Rand Corp., Halder against Quotron Systems, Inc., and Halder against Informatics, Inc. The clerk is directed to enter judgment in favor of the defendants and against the plaintiff dismissing the complaints.

I hope, gentlemen, that in the other actions, as I indicated, the pretrial discovery be as complete as you can possibly make it, keeping in mind that this plaintiff is proceeding pro se. As soon as all the proceedings have been completed, I will set it down for a trial, consolidated trial. I tell you, Mr. Halder, that I suggest you do everything in your power to get ready. This Court will not countenance delay, whether it's pro se or by attorney. We have a certain amount of understanding for the limitations of a layman who comes in pro se. You're not just the ordinary layman who comes in. You've carefully studied the statute, carefully studied the procedures.

I find that your refusal to proceed today was

a knowing and willful act, solely designed for delay for whatever benefit you thought you could derive from the delay.

MR. STRASSBERG: If it please the Court, your Honor, I respectfully submit, your Honor, that it is my understanding of Title 7 that the Court has the power and authority to award legal fees to either party in such an action brought under that statute.

Your Honor has heard a plaintiff who is unprepared to proceed in this action, testify that
he's got a calculated scheme whereby he submits
to hundreds and hundreds of companies these resumes.

I respectfully submit, your Honor, that he has, as my own witness testified, been submitting these resumés to us as recently as November of 1975; everything carefully registered.

He has filed complaints and commenced actions according to what he has testified under oath at deposition and what he has stated before your Honor. He's brought nine actions before your Honor alone.

I respectfully submit that the defendant

Quotron be awarded legal fees in this instance so
that the plaintiff will know that he, as a pro-se

Individual, shall not be allowed to constantly
harass various corporate defendants solely because

they are corporations, to put them to the burden and expense of defending themselves.

For that purpose, your Monor, if your Monor grants legal fees to the defendant Quotron, I respectfully submit that we have a hearing fixed at which time we can testify to the value of the services rendered.

THE COURT: I'm ready to consider the application.

MR. WILLIAMS: We make the same application.

MR. STRASSBERG: Do you wish to consider it now or at a future date?

THE COURT: If you're ready to proceed. Tell me now.

MR. STRASSBERG: I'm prepared to testify as to the amount of time I spent, your Honor.

MR. ROSENFELD: Sperry Rand is not making this application. Are we excused?

THE COURT: Surely.

MR. ROSENFELD: Thank you, Judge.

MR. WILLIAMS: For the record, the Court reporter was not present when we discussed Instanatics case before. I should put on the record we answered all interrogatories, gave Mr. Halder access to all records, certain rights of privacy. In addition,

we're placed in a particular burden since we took

Mr. Halder's deposition and I did part of that as a

former systems manager for Equitable and questioned

him as to each area of each application, and he was

not conversant with any of the equipment of Infor
matics, indeed, had only four months experience

with System 360/30, a lesser computer.

Thank you, your Honor. I am not at this point prepared to submit the exact cost.

THE COURT: I'll entertain any application at any future time. Where do you say Title 7 gives you the right to legal fees?

MR. WILLIAMS: Might I be excused?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROSENFELD: I said, your Honor, it's my understanding under Title 7, the Court can award legal fees.

THE COURT: Here it is under Section 2000-7, Subdivision 3. "In any action commenced pursuant to this subchapter, the Court in its discretion may allow the prevailing party...as reasonable costs."

Take the stand and tell me what the costs of Quotron were.

MR. HALDER: Could I make one thing as part

RECORD

of the report, please?

THE COURT: You're in default; you refused 1 2 to proceed. MR. HALDER: By the reason why I refuse to 3 proceed--4 THE COURT: I won't hear anything further. 5 You had your opportunity. If you want to mark it, 6 you can mark it. Make it a part of the record. 7 MR. HALDER: I wish to do that, sir. 8 THE CLERK: Two-page document marked Plain-9 fiff's Exhibit 1 for identification. 10 (So marked) 11 12 STRASSBERG, called as a witness, 13 LOUIS having been duly sworn by the Clerk of the Court, 14 testified as follows: 15 THE CLERK: Full name, please. 16

THE WITNESS: My name is Louis Strassberg, 32 Winding Road, Rockville Centre, New York.

If it please the Court --

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THE COURT: Put it in narrative form.

THE WITNESS: I'm a member of the firm of Strassberg & Strassberg. Our principal offices are at 1 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, New York.

We have been the attorneys for the defendant Quotron Systems in an action brought by the plaintiff,

Mr. Halder. We were originally retained in this matter in approximately November of 1974, shortly after the commencement of an action, Title 7 proceeding, by this plaintiff against the defendant. We rendered services between the period October 24, 1974, and December 13, 1974, having a value of \$1500 predicated upon the basis of \$100 per hour of services rendered.

We additionally had disbursements in the amount of \$133.

If your Honor wishes, we can break down the exact dates and kinds of services rendered.

THE COURT: Do that, please.

MR. STRASSBERG: Initially we communicated with Mr. Wood, in charge of the New York office, in reference to this matter on October 24th, 1974. We received the summons and complaint, spoke with the conference clerk at the United States District Court with reference to this matter, went to the Equal Opportunity Commission and the National Employment Law Project of Columbia University, in order to do various research because we had ascertained, as a matter of fact, that under a grant, Columbia University had a special project going on on Title 7.

We found that we were able to save substantial amounts of time by obtaining the benefit of their background information and research.

Thereafter, we conferred with our client.

As a matter of fact, I spoke with Mr. Alton on

November 5th.

There was legal research, preparation, service and filing of the answer, notice of deposition and notice to produce on November 5th and November 5th, 1974.

Preparation for and conducting of the examination before trial of the plaintiff on November 25, 1974, and various telephone conferences and correspondence with my client from the period 11/25/74 through December 10, '74. That was a total of 15 hours, including all the legal-initial research done at that time.

We incurred disbursements and expenses of \$133 at that time, \$116.50 of which was for the deposition taken of Mr. Halder on November 25th.

That disbursement was paid by me on December 12th, 1974, our Check No. 16943; the invoice is dated December 10th. I offer that in evidence.

THE COURT: It may be marked.

THE CLERK: So marked, as Quotron's Exhibit A. (So marked)

--- TLERK: So marked, for the hearing.

THE WITNESS: Thereafter there were various items of correspondence and preparation of an affidavit and memorandum of law in opposition to the plaintiff's motion to amend its complaint on December 23, 1974. That was filed with this court.

There were various talephone conferences with our client. There was court appearance in the United States District Court, Eastern District of New York before your Honor with reference to the amended complaint on January 17, 1975, various telephone conferences and correspondence on January 21, 23, through February 7, 1975.

We received and reviewed the memorandum of decision, order of the court, with reference to the amended complaint and various correspondence in the period through February 28, 1975, for which there were an additional 10-1/2 hours of services rendered during that period, again at a value of \$100 per hour.

Thereafter, and between Februar, 28th and April 30th, 1975, we had various correspondence with Mr. Alton with reference to the interrogatories

served upon us in the preparation of the answers to the interrogatories and various items of correspondence.

We received and reviewed the amended complaint, prepared and served and filed an amended answer, and received and reviewed a motion for further interrogatories and prepared, served and filed the affirmation of memorandum of law in opposition to the same.

We again appeared in the United States District Court on this matter on April 18th, 1975, and through April 21, 1975 had rendered and billed our client an additional \$910 in fees.

Thereafter there were motions for further interrogatories by the plaintiff and preparation of affirmation in opposition to that motion. I believe your Honor decided the motion on reargument just yesterday in this matter.

Preparation of answer to an amended complaint and various conferences, and through September 30th, 1975, an additional \$385 in services had been rendered.

During the course of this past week we communicated with the Court on Thursday when we were initially apprised of this matter and contacted

our client. We reviewed the file and prepared for trial, including conferences had with the client, work and appeared before his Honor this morning, a total of approximately 10 hours of time has been expended in this past week, for which the client will be billed the rate of \$100, or an additional \$1,000.

In all, the value of the total value of services rendered will be \$4,845, of which \$1,000 has not yet been billed.

In addition to that, we have had disbursements of \$133.

I would like to state to the Court that I am an attorney at law, duly admitted to practice in this state, the federal bar in various states. I have been practicing for twenty-one years before the courts of the State of New York.

My absolute minimum billing rate is \$100 an hour, and I am the senior partner in my firm.

Without going into exact income, my income exceeds -- my net income from the firm, my share from the firm exceeds \$100,000.

I respectfully submit to the best of my knowledge, personal income taxes paid by me last year exceeded \$50,000, and on that basis I have set

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forth the valuation of the services rendered.

THE COURT: Thank you. You may step down.

(Witness excused)

THE COURT: As I read the section, the Court is vested with discretion in awarding reasonable attorney's fees in an action under Section 2000¢, and so forth. We must be careful in selecting those cases in which attorneys' fees are awarded. It should not be used to discourage applicants or plaintiffs who have some basis for the claim and learn, after trial, that it didn't turn out that way. I'm ready to award attorneys' fees in this case because, from what I learned about the case today, I think the plaintiff knew or should have known there was no basis whatsoever for a claim under this section. For whatever reasons he had he proceeded to prosecute the claim. It almost borders on malicious prosecution. I'm referring only to the Quotron claim. I don't make any determination as to the others.

I don't think in light of this plaintiff's financial condition that I should burden him with what I find to be a reasonable attorneys' fee, which comes to approximately \$5,000, but I do think that

a plaintiff who brings a baseless action must understand that he must, in part, pay for the expense caused his adversary.

I'm going to award not a reasonable attorney's fee but a nominal attorney's fee as costs. I award the sum of \$500 as attorneys' fees. I decline to award any disbursements. You may have taxable costs, but I'm referring to the \$133 you spent.

MR. HALDER: Might I say something in this regard.

THE COURT: Surely.

MR. HALDER: First of all, I deny the defendant's allegation that I'm harassing them. That's what they said.

what I've been trying to do in this country is trying to survive. The job is my life. The denial prunct of the job is tantamount to my right tolive. They have denied my right to live, and what I'm trying to do I'm trying to survive and it seems they won't let me survive.

I'm trying to enforce a law upon them. I have never tried to harass anybody.

THE COURT: I won't take anything further.

I find you're not trying to enforce a law. I find
that in this particular case in Quotron, you are
misusing the statute.

MR. HALDER: In what way, may I ask you.

THE COURT: I won't say anything further.

This case is over. That's all, gentlemen.

(Time noted: 11:25 a.m.)

45.

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